FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 8, 18 60.

been extensively impugned before the people, and

flicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest con-

with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power of Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise, and every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own Constitution to exercise, and every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own Constitution to exercise.

bidden by its own Constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised by any State except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity, when

framing or amending their State Constitution

In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of the Territory, represented in a Conven-

on of delegates for the purpose of framing a

constitution preparatory to admission as a State

their limits. This is an act of sovereign author ity, and not of subordinate territorial legislation

Were it otherwise, then, indeed, would the equal

mestion has given rise to angry political con-

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN E. HAMILTON. Attorney and Counselor at Law, N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS., COVINGTON, KY.

W ILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.

R. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

A. J. JAMES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT. KY.

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WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

I. Poffice on Market street. may 19 tf GEORGE E. ROE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENUPSBURG, KY. WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals, Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House, jan14 wly

JAMES P. METCALFE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY. WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's. feb22 w&t.wtf

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apr7 w&t-wtf

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He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner unver the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions affidavits exists. ions, amdavits, etc.
POFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 tf

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sep1 w&tw3m JOHN M. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, and General Agent, WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

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(A Sonneberg, Agent.) are requested to come
forward immediately and settle up, as he is desirous
of closing up his business as soon as possible.

The stock of CLOTHING on hand will be sold at
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COPARTNERSHIP. WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style and firm of S. BARKER & Co., for the purpose of carrying

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it shall be presented in a legal form. Only three days after my inauguration, the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a Territorial Legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times, that the correctness of this decision has been extensively improved before the people and PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent; our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns; in short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done, until within a very recent period. Why is it then that discontent now extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on that part of Congress or the Territorial Legislatures to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South, without danger to the Union, as others have been, in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises, not so much from these causes as from the fact that the violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom.— Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South returns at night in dread of what may befall her self and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern peo-ple, disunion will become inevitable. Self-preser-vation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose, and no political union, how-ever fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later, the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived, and my prayer to God is, that He would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations. But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that for five and twenty years the agita-

from the beginning declared the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of the State of Wisconsin, and this has ot only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal repro-bation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The vitality of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme ourt of the United States, with perfect unanim It is founded upon an fexpress provision of Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another hall be delivered up to their masters. Without this provision, it is a well known historial fact that he Constitution itself could never have been dopted by the Convention, in one form or another, under the acts of 1793 and 1850. Both

being substantially the same, the Fugitive Slave Law has been the law of the land from the days tion at the North against slavery in the South, has been incessant. In 1835 pictorial handbills f Washington until the present moment. then a clear case is presented, in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my and imflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to own, to act with vigor in executing the supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested excite the passions of the slaves, and in the lan guage of General Jackson, to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a sera disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one-half of the States of the Union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty?

This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedingof State and County Conventions, and by Abolition sermons and lectures, and the time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never ending subject, and appeals in pamphlet and other forms, indorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point and spread broadcast over the Union. How

easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. They alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions delay, it is impossible for any power to save the Union. The Southern States, standing on the their own way, as sovereign States. They, and they alone, are responsible before God and the Union. The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not responsible, this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused them, the Constitution, to

and have no more right to interfere than with similar institutious in Russia or in Brazil. Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance I confess I still greatly rely. Without their aid it is beyond the power of any President, no matter beyond the power of any President, no matter injured States, after having first used all peaceful what may be his own political proclivities, to re-store peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power under our Constitution and laws, he alone can

accomplish but little for good or for evil on such a momentous question. And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President, does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a ma-jority of the people, and has resulted from trannever again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be gu'ly of a e iberate, palpabl, and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with

its express provisions. How, then, can the result justify a revolution, to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the Presiden elect before resorting to such a remedy said, however, that the antecedents of the Presi-

dent elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights; but are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of Government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of his office, and its high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conserva-

tive. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated councils of this Government, affords in itself a guarantee that he will not at tempt any violation of a clear constitutional tive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but execute its laws; and it is a re-

markable fact in our history that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no such act has ever passed Congress unless we may favorably except the Missouri Compromise, airing, in the slightest degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves; and it may also be observed, judging from present indica-tions, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act by a majority of both Houses, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumstances, we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spoke as never man spake, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come, unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common Territories. But by what ammonly are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is because from these Territories; and cerommon Territories. But by what authority are exclude slavery from these Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has

tainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property, their owners have the right to take them into the common Territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution. So far, then, as Congress is con-cerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. character of the several States by which it It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its soverregistrational Legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of eign rights to secure the remainder? In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the guage of Mr. Madison, who has been called the February, 1860, passed in great haste an act over guage of Mr. Madison, who has been called the the veto of the Governor, declaring that slavery Father of the Constitution, it was formed by the is and shall be forever prohibited in the Territory.
Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the Judiciary whenever ity which formed the State Constitution, nor is

he Government of the United States created by marshal, with his posse comitatus is unable to he Constitution less a Government in the strict- execute civil or criminal process in any particutest sense of the term within the sphere of its powers than the Governments created by the Constitutions of the States are within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things and like them, it has at commanda why where no judicial authority exists to issue the states are within a limited time. This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State things, and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to and where there is no marshal to execute, and it, and it was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the continue one solid column tracting parties of the Confederation—a perpetual Union between the States; and by the 13th visions proves how inadequate they are, without Article it is expressly declared that the Articles of this Confederation shall be inevitably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual.

The Preamble to the Constitution of the United Congress alone has power to decide whether the States, having express reference to the Articles of Confederation, asserts it was established in order to form a more perfect Union, but does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity. But that the Union was designed to be perpetual, appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution on collected as heretofore at the Custom House in of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control.

collected as neretoire at the Custom House in Charleston; and should the collecter unfortunate this duty. Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, this has

nto the Union; then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within y of the States in the Territories be destroyed, peace, to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign Govern erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and and the right of property in slaves would depend, not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but menta. It is invested with the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof; and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. It is not necessary to attempt will be made to expel the United States upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible Territorial Legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people—much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government in order should prove to be mistaken, the officer in comconferred upon the Federal Government in order to carry the enumerated powers into effect. Congres possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all the other taxes. But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their experies for their purpose. It has in strong the constitution of the laws of the assailants. Apart be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the of the Union. The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed, consist in the acts of different State Legislaures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It ought to be remembered, how-ever, that for these acts neither Congress nor any President can be justly held responsible having been passed in violation of the Federal means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise for that purpose. It has in strong prohibitory language expressly declared that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or con federation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto. onstitution. They are, therefore, null and void All the Courts but one, both State and Nation before whom the question has arisen, have law, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts.

Moreover, without the consent of Congress, no no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and if they exceed this amount, the excesses shall belong to the United States, and no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided that the Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the united states which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the united states which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the united states which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the united states which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the united states which shall be made in pursuance thereof the united states which shall be made in pursuance the shall be made in pursuance the shall be made in pursua This would be at war with every principle of justice and of christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The Fugitive Slave Law has been carried into execution in every contest-ed case since the commencement of the present ninistration, though often it is to be regretted with great loth and inconvenience, and with considerable expense to the Government. Let us trust that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done, without unnecessary

upon the people and execute its own laws with out the intermediate agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States. In short, the Government created by the Constitution, and deriving its author. jured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would delegated powers, the Court of the United States

Confederacy; that as each became parties to the Inion by the vote of its own people assembled n convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a convention. In order to justify secession as a Constitutional remedy, it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere ment, therefore, is a great and powerful Govern ment, invested with all the attributes and sover-eignty of the special subjects to which its aurity extends. Its framers never intended to oluntary association of States, to be dissolved implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destrucat pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Confederacy is a rope of sand to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. was not intended by its framers to be the basethis manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring, and hostile republies, each one retiring from the Union without responsibility whenever any sudden exages. Indeed, well may zealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a Government of citement might impel them to such a course. this course a Union might be entirely broken into such high powers might violate the reserved rights ragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation, and hardship to establish. Such a principle is wholly inconsis-tent with the Constitution; it was framed with the greatest deliberation and care; it was submitthey any reason to imagine, that the Constituted to Conventions of the people of the several tion would ever be so interpreted as to enable any States for ratification; its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies composed of the first men State by her own act, and without the consent of of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred power on the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument, there was no foundation sion of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the govfor such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any country, erned against the oppression of their gov-ernments cannot be denied; it exists independent it never occurred to any individual, either among of all Constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old its opponents or advocates, to assert or even to in Governments have been destroyed, and under it new ones have been replaced. It is embodied in timate that their efforts were all vain labor, be cause the moment any State felt herself aggriev strong and express language in our own Declara-tion of Independence; but the distinction must ed, she might secede from the Union. What a ever be observed that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary se-

ed, she might second from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after cession from it by virtue of an inherent con tional right. In short, let us look the danger the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met fairly in the face. Secession is nothing more nor and refuted by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who, in his message of 16th Januuary, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will withnance to such a theory—it is altogether founded upon inference-not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign

be justified in revolutionary resistance to the gov-

I have purposely confined my remarks to revo-

lutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, when-

ever it shall be their sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union in accordance with

the Constitution, and without any violation of the Constitutional rights of the other members of the

ernment of the Union.

present laws can or cannot be amended so as to

Congress has power to make war and make been purchased for a fair equivalent by the conpeace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage power, by force of arms, to compel a State to rein war, unless actually invaded, or in such immediate danger as will not admit of delay. In order creant to my duty were I not to express an opin-States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and principle that the power has been conferred upon States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all Senators and Representatives of the United States, all members of the State Lagislatures and all Executive. bers of the State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath parent that its exercise is not necessary and or affirmation to support this Constitution. In order to carry into effect these laws, the Constiorder to carry into effect these laws, the Constitution has established a perfect Government in all its forms, legislative, executive, and judicial, fused by the Convention that framed the Conand this Government to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citizens of every State, and executes its own decrees by the agency thorizing an Executive to use the force of the State, and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the Government under the old confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or to refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary for the purpose of removing this barrier, and in order to form a more perfect Union, to establish a Government which would act directly upon the people and execute its own laws with

ted by the Constitution, and deriving its author ity from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the Government of Congress—evidently meaning in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over the subjects not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. To the extent of the agains a State is at variance with the whole spirit is as binding upon its people as though it had been textually inserted therein. This Governit as a province and governit afterwards? Shall we hold In the nature of things we could not by physical force control the will of the people and compet them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own obligations and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constition, nor were they, at its creation, guilty of the absurdity of providing for its dissolution. It tutional member of the Contederacy. But if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise less fabric of a vision which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the would not only present the most effectual means slow decay of time, and of defying the storms of of destroying it, but would banish all hopes of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliaof the States; and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of these powers, to preof a strict construction of these powers, to prevent the danger; but they did not fear, nor had ings and privations of the people during its existence. The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it canher sister States, to discharge her people from not live in the affections of the people, it must all or any of their Federal obligations. It may one day perish. Congress possesses many means be asked, then, are the people of the States of preserving by conciliation, but the sword was without redress against the tyranny and oppresnot placed in their bands to preserve it by force. But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future; and the Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawn-

less than revolution. It may or may not be justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution. last fatal plunge by which dread catastrophe the What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the true position of the Executive, who is bound by world would be destroyed, and a long night true position of the Executive, who is bound by solemn oath before God and the country to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. From this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this clusive proof that man is unfit for self-governman power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present, is the ease throughout the State of South Carolina So far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned, all the Federal that under this free government there is an infederal Judicary are concerned, all the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We have no longer a District Judge, a District Attorney in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinary of the Federal Government necessary for the distributions of some distributions of some distributions among the people has the control of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Federal Government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished, and it would be difficult if not impossible to replace it. The only acts of Congress on the statute book bearing upon this subject are those of the 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March, 1807. These authorize the Precious of the constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our latest and the constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our latest and the constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. dent, after he shall have ascertained that the. his ory, and always with eminent excess. It

States. It ought not to be doubted that such an as peal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event, it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation, before any of these States shall separate themselves

#### Our Foreign Relations, GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly ch racter. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions arising from the Clayton and Balwer treaty, and from the right of search claimed by the British Government, have been amicably and and honorably adjusted. The discordant construction of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last Annual Message, I informed Congress that the British Gov ent had not then completed arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confident ly expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished. This confidence has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1856, and with Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito Protectorate; besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recog nized as a part of the Republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted at London on the 18th of October, 1856, between the two Governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British Government, because of its objection to the just and important amend ment to the Senate, to the article relating to Rustan and the other islands of the Bay of Hon-

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoracion of the African Slave Trade had nu merous and powerful advocates—unlawful mili-tary expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring republics with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revolution in monetary affairs soon after my advent into power, of unexampled severity, and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material pros perity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reasons to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

It is a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to these engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain foreibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangrous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the foreible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba in the spring of 1853. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention of the vessels of war of any other nation. These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by appeding to the justice of Great Britain, and to the law of nations, as expounded by her own most eminent jurists. The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two Governments to the Island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales in appropriate character to the people of this country, has proved to be a most anspicious event. In its consequences it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which, I trust, may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

FRANCE.

MEXICO. With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our stations continue to be of the most friendly cherac-

RUSSIA. Between the great Empire of Russia and the United States, the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed, still continues to prevail, and if possible, to increase. Indeed our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

Between the great Empire of Russia and the United adjustment of the conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the Guvernments of the States and the United States. This expears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to a few instances in Mr. Madison's just by celebrated report in 1713, to the Legislative of Virginia. Addition of the preceding Legislature against the strictures of several other State Legislatures. These were manuly formed upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the strictures of several other State Degislatures. These were manuly formed upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the strictures of several other state Degislatures. These were manuly formed upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the strictures of several other states of the Virginia Legislature against the strictures of several other by the states of the Virginia Legislature against the strictures of the States and the virginia Legislature and the stricture of the states and the virginia Legislature and the stricture of the states and the virginia Legislature and the stricture of the s

AUSTRIA, &C. With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining continental powers of Europe, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining continental powers of Europe, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the Empire of China, has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin, of the 18th of June. 1853, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The Convention of the 8th of November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens in China, referred to in my last annual message, has already been carried into eff. c., so far as this was practicable. Under this convention, the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one fifth of the receipts for tonnage, import and export duties on American vessels at the pirts of Canton. Shanghai, and Fuchow, and it was agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date. Debentures for this amount, to-wit: 300,000 teal: for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchow, were delivered according to the terms of the Convention, by the respective Chinese Collectors of the Customs of these ports, to the agent selected by our Minister to receive the same. Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the act of March 3, 1859; and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our Minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$49,889,478. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the

responsible positions in white they have of uniferent occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan, concluded at Yeddo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d Maylast, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that under its protection and influence our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase. The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Ty con had accredited three of his most distinguished Ministers Plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country; and let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

BRAZIL.

BRAZIL. With the wise, conservative, and liberal government of the Empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

NEW GRENADA.

duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last.

Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration as to require me, on the 17th of April. 1857, to direct our Minister to demand his passports and return to the United States. Under this condition the Government of New Grenada has specially acknowledged iteelf to be responsible to our citizens for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th of April, 1855. These claims together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a Board of Commissioners. I submit a copy of the Convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A Convention was signed at the city of San Jose on the 2d of July last, between the Minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica, and the Plenjotentiaries of that Republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, and providing for the payment of the awards. This Convention will be submitted to the Senate for their constitutional action. The claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by the treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our Minister resident to that Republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of success. COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most un-satisfactory condition. In my two last annual mes-

in April, 1859, Gen. Margres ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be scized in the hospital at that place, taken and shot, without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were, at that moment, engaged in the holy cause of offering relier to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them. The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its powers to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens, and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Government. Under these circumstances I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the empleyment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the Government of Miramon was to be found, with, or if need be, without the consent of the Juarez Government, although it was not doubted that his consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice, as well as wisdom, of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens, who had gone to Mexico under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's Government; besides, it is certain that a simple authority to employ the force would of itself have accomplished all our objects, without striking a single blow, The Constitutional Government would then have been established at the City of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice in addition; and I deem this a most important consideration. Other Governments would thus have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territory, a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American peo

isfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government existing under what is called the Topeka Constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the Territorial Government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka Government in its surad. To accomplish this object, an extensive military organization was formed, and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances, it became my imperative duty to exert the whole Constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from raging in Kansas, which, from the existing state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighboring States. The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries, both from the North and South, to a degree of magnitude without parallel in our history. To prevent eventual collision, and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, rendy to aid the Marshals and their deputies while officially called upon as a posse comitatus, and in the execution of civil and criminal process. Still the troubles in Kansas could not have been performed without an election by the per ple. The ballot-box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of d.legates to frame a State Constitution, and afterwards the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or free State. The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the Territorial Government established by Congress. A b-tter spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met, face to face, in the election held the first Monday of January, 153, for members of the Legislature and State officers under the Lecompton

of evil war. From that time we have heard nothing of the Topeka Government, and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas were then at an end.

The Lecompton Constitution, which had been thus recignized at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted, with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without victating my clearest and strongest convictions of dury. The Constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face, and I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority within a brief period could have amended the Constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in any or all of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If at the two first elections the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the electoral franchies could invalidate an election fairly held, under lawful authority, even if they had not subs-quently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole Constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired; but the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled under a notorious outlaw in the Southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice. Had I treated the Lecompton Constitution as a nullity, and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is difficult to imagine, whilst realizing the position of the Executive.

Peace has also been restor

sages I discussed extensively the subject of these the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An

the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An orientations, and do not awe prosent or repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented: they proved conclusively that our citizen residing in Mexico, and our merchants trading thereto, had suffered a patiently brue from any nation. For these our successive ministers, involving the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently department of the maintenance of the country persistently departments of the control of the country and the secondary persistently departments. The result of our labors in this had that in the control of the country and the country persistently departments. The result of our labors in this country, and the secondary of the country persistently departments. The result of our labors in this country in the country persistent and the country persistently departments. The result of our labors in this country persistently departments. The result of our labors in this country persistent and the country persistent and the country persistent and the country persistent and the country persistently departments. The result of our labors in this persistent and the country persistent and the country persistent and the country persistent and the country persistently department of the country persistently department of the country persistently and the country persistently department of the country department of the co

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact that since the date of my last annual message not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African Slave Trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of an unoffending State with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot that such expeditions may never receive countenance in our country or depart from our shore.

TRANSIT ROUTES.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific railroad, of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations, and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the South American Republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction that without such a power, we do not afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country, which they have a right to demand. TRANSIT ROUTES.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CONGRESS.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th day of March, in each year, of an odd number, for the election of Representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with great approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post-office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the usual resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the thir y-three States composing the Confederacy, were without Representatives, and that fifteen out of the thir y-three States composing the Confederacy, were without Representatives, and that fifteen out of the thir y-three States composing the Confederacy, were without Representatives, and the confederacy, were without Representatives. ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CONGRESS. that fifteen out of the thir y-three States composing the Confederacy, were without Representatives, and that consequently these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th of March next; ten of them cannot elect Representatives according to State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the ninth of November, and in my last message I gave warning that in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to assemble a full Congress to meet the emergency.

TARIFF.

ger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the Fresident immediately to assemble a full Congress to meet the emergency.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the 6-v ernment will require a modification of the tartif during your present session, for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

In this respect I desire to reiterate the recommendations contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties, on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience, I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff. As an abstract preposition, it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would in theory be the most just and equal, but if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be asked and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed from the very nature of the ad valorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The treasury will therefore lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded. The temptations which ad valorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest importer, are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the custom-house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser, another for the custom-house, and to extend the foreign manufacturer:

And here it may be observed that

sending a military force into the Territory, sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hop-less, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offenses, on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success, and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army in that remote region, and to furnish its subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet. The military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCES.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within

they sink and rise with the sinking and rising p of the articles of foreign countries. It would n difficult for Congress to arrange as system of sp duties which would afford additional stability to our revenue and our manufactures, without ry or injustice to any interest of the country, might be accomplished by ascertaining the av might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the state of advalorem duty upon it, which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary in his report to Congress, and to recommend that measures be promptly adopted to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

EEPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

I herewith transmit to Congress the report of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable, and deserve your careful attention. The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the Ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important intercommunication must have been suspended at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter which he might carry. It was known at the time these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency, and I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

SERVICES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

SERVICES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. SERVICES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General we. e I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measure adopted and prosecuted by him for the defense of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least an equal amount. to at least an equal amount.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.

It has been represented to me from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessities of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised, I would recommend its adoption.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of this District. They are eminently entitled to your consideration. Especially as, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no Government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

# Victor Emanuel's Entrance into Na-ples. [Correspondence of the London Herald.]

Naples, Nov. 8, 1860.

Victor Emanuel entered Naples yesterday. He did not come on horseback like the fitteen other conquerors who preceded him, but present ed himself nearly in the same guise as Charles VIII. who, on the 22d of February, 1495, made his appearance in a dressing gown and slippers, a riding whip in his hand, and wooden spurs on his feet. The Piedmontese army and the National Guard filed before his Majesty as he passed. Garibald 's army had disappeared. The red coats when the same guise as Charles are the properties of the Piedmontese army and the National Guard filed before his Majesty as he passed. Garibald 's army had disappeared. The red coats when the properties of the Piedmontese army and the National Guard filed before his Majesty as he passed. Garibald 's army had disappeared. The red coats when the properties of the Piedmontese army and the National Guard filed before his Majesty as he passed. Garibald 's army had disappeared. The red coats when the properties of the Piedmontese army and the National Guard filed before his Majesty as he passed. Garibald 's army had disappeared. The red coats when the properties of the properties and Irritation of the Threat, so comment with Speakers and Singers."

TROCHES TROCHES baldi's army had disappeared. The red coats, who lately had swarmed in the town, were nowhere to be seen. Was their absence the will of others, or had they voluntarily abstained from participating in the triumph which they them closed in the triumph which in the triumph which they themselves had pre pared and almost achieved?

In the King's carriage were seated Garibaldi and the two pro-dictat rs, the former beside the King, the latter opposite to them. Garibaldi was unwilling to assist at the festival from which his own companions in arms were excluded. He was given to understand that his absence might displease the King, and, therefore, Garibaldi remained, but with his old felt hat on his head, his old gray cloak on his back, clad in his red blouse, and not in Piedmontese uniform. At the sight of him all faces brightened up. The cries of "Viva Garibaldi!" seemed to predominate over those of "Viva Victor Emanuel!" A troop of barefooted lazzaroni, some hundreds in number, marched before the King's carriage, bearing palms in their hands, leaping and shouting, or reciting the National Anthem which the military bands were playing. The sunshine, the beautiful sky, the warm cl mate of Naples had deserted to Gaeta. Yesterday was quite a London day here; it rained, and it was unusually cold. The preparations for the fetes remained unfinished. Of the triumphal arches only the scaffolding was to be seen, and of the pedestals of the statues one saw only wood; for the rain had carried away the paper which was to have covered them and given them the appearance of granite. The plaster statues were totally disformed; the flags drooped, and were dripping with rain. The few crusaders were shivering, and the people in the street shell lavicino, in the King's carriage, appeared in a hat of which the crown was Lattered in, and shivered in his dingy black coat. In spite of all this, Victor Emanuel looked joyful.

His Majesty arrived at the railway station at ten o'clock. The forts and the men of war welcomed him with one hundred and one discharges of guns. His Majesty then passed down the Strada Favia, and repaired to the cathedral. The Cardinal had written to his vicar, and ordered him not to open the cathedral, and it was said that the capons appeared inclined to obey the commands of his eminence; but since the morning three hundred or four hundred priests from the provinces presented themselves at the Duomo, resolved to possess themselves of the places of the canons, of their functions, of their church, and of their rich prebendaries, and so the canons ended by receiving Victor Emanuel with affected enthu-

The dalles of the church were covered with flowers, the walls adorned with red damask. The cavaliers of his Majesty's cortege remained outside, and only the King, Garibaldi, and the two prodictators entered to assist at the Te Deum. Victor Emanuel then passed down the Strada Toledo, and went to the royal palace, amidst a rotusion of nosegays thrown at him from the windows. The government functionaries came to him to present their homage and to read ad-dresses. Victor Emanuel was less gracious on the throne than he was on horseback. He only spoke to the generals and to the admirals to ask them for some information about the army and navy. The religious communities and the canons of the cathedral came in like manner to salute The clergy sent him a deputation.

Last night there was no illumination on acrount of the bad weather, but the lazzaroni did ot omit to fire squibs and crackers among the assers by. It is incredible how these people, who do not shine for valor, like the sound and smell of gunpowder. There is no festival, no merry making, without fireworks. The King went to San Carlo, which was illuminated a went to San Carlo, which was illuminated a torne. The sight was splendid. The applause ppeared never likely to cease, but he left after he first ballet. Garibaldi was not present. The Garibaldi was not present. The Garibaldians, on the contrary, offended at being protten, made a noise at the door and tried to neer by force, armed with revolvers. It became secessary to call out the Genoa riflemen and the National Guard, and to charge them with the ayonet. The Garibaldians left, treated at the ly as the Royal troops treated them on the 1st f October.

Everything possible is done to prevent Garibaldi's departure. He is offered the rank of high addi's departure. He is offered the rank of high specific provided the supplementation of the significant of the provided t

baldi's departure. He is offered the rank of high dmiral, of general of division until marshals of taly are created as an institution; but he remains another in his resolution. The Mazzinians because in his resolution. The Mazzinians because in his resolution.

set him again, and these wretches urge him, perhaps, to new follies. Garibaldi might well rest content with the friendship of the King and the admiration of Italy. The present ministry remains still in power for five or six days, until the new cabinet of directors is formed.

Two o'clock.

Another Te Deum is chanted for the happy issue of the plebiscite. The King has made three attempts to induce Garibaldi to remain, but he has not consented. At five o'clock there will be a popular demonstration in order to make him relent. It is thought that he will still lesi t. If he leaves this evening, Pallavicino, who was des-tined to the functions of the King's civic commissary in Southern Italy, will set out to morrow. Great excitement among the Garibal-dians. It is to be feared that there will be ted against the Piedmontese troops.

### GREAT SALE OF Ready-Made Clothing FURNISHING GOODS

AUCTION. THE undersigned will commence, on Saturday, November 3d, at his store room under the Commonwealth office, to sell his large and splendid as-

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Auction, without reserve. He will sell at private sale, to those wishing to purchase, at cost or auction prices. Anction every Monday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock, S. WEILER. Prop'r. Jos. Taylon, Auctioneer.

### Notice.

THE purchasers of property at the sale of the effects of John Morris, deceased, are bereby notified that their notes are deposited in the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, for collection. The notes will be due on the 12th of December, and all are requested to come forward and meet them prompth.

H. I. MORKIS,

C. D. MORRIS,

nov29 w&t-w2t Ex'rs of John Morris, dec'd.



BROWN'S "That trouble in my Throat. (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."

BROWN'S

"I recommend their use to Public SPEAKERS."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Great service in subduing lioarse-NESS."

REV. DANIEL WICE.

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Boston.

WHOOPING COUGH"

REV. H. W. WARREN,
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TROCHES

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Colb."

REV. S.J. P. ANDERSON.

\$100,000 Delaws S OF OF on, Delaware. gton, ES C o TO dy & C Wilming St. Louis 1-2 Scher क्ष \$2 ddy EF T at FROM 63 from 88 AUTHORIZED IN WARE, MISS full Explansy addressing po ARY pense, by voop. DELAWARE,

Draw daily, in public, a

TIPThe Managers' C

Louis, Missouri. 0 lars, expe

### Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST. CURES THREE

CHEROKEE REMEDY! An unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the

Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier. THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL The is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Venereal Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poison or Nauscous Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, in the form of a pleasent and delicious Syrup.

"It is "nature's own remedy," for GONO-RHCA. (Clap.) GLEET, GRAVEL, STRICTURE, and is especially recommendate for FLUOR ABLUS (Whites in Females,) for this complaint it is invaluable.

(Whites in Females,) for this complaint it is invaluable.

IFAs a general alterative and blood purifier it has no equal, and does not fail to cure SCROFULA, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, GLANDULAR SWELL-INGS, MERCUKIAL and ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known. It does this by purifying and cleusing the blood! Causing it to flow in all its original purity and visor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

IFIn all old cases of Gonorhæa and Gleet, that have buffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended—in old cases it never fails, and recent ones it cures from one to three days. A few doss positively removes all scalding heat, chordea and prin.

Ind pain.
If It does not affect the breath, or interfere with

### THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M MAJOR. & CO., ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS. One copy, per annum, in advance...........\$4 00 the use of the Senate.

SATURDAY ..... DECEMBER 8. 1860.

We yield nearly all the available space ested in this important State paper to an extent rarely, if ever, felt before. It will command attentive perusal.

# An Extra Session.

Democrat of a late date:

The Yeoman does not see the emergency at present, requiring the convening of the Legisla-ture. We do not know that it is the part of wisdon to wait for greater emergencies to exist, if proper legislation could avert them. If the financial crisis can be stayed, confidence restored, and money sufficient to meet the wants of trade can be secured without legislative action, well enough. But in the event of a suspension by our banks, (and these are eventful times,) would not the forfeiture of the bank charters occasion much greater difficulties? Wise legislation looks to the future. If Kentucky can weather the storm, she

will do well. But it is useless to deny the fact that there is a But it is useless to deny the lact that there is stringency in the money market, which is just beginning to be feit. Something must be quickly done to avert a greater calamity than now is experienced. Is it policy, is it wisdom or economy to wait until the worst comes, before legislation is resorted to? Again: Politicians may theorize; demagogues may speculate from a false position; but facts, startling in there nature are staring us in the face, and admonishing Kentucky that she will be compelled to take a more decisive stand than she has taken; that a more satisfactory expression as to her position will be demanded by the other Southern States. It is due to herself that she seeks a position in which she will feel untrammelled, and perfectly free to act without being driven, like a whipped spaniel, to her duty.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN FROM NEW YORK .- We find the following dispatch in the New York Herald of Wednesday:

"THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT -Alba ny, December 4—Offical returns just received elect St. John to Congress from Orange and Sullivan. Two towns of the latter county were thrown out on account of informality.'

Mr. St. John was the Democratic candidate. This gives the Democrats eleven members of Congress from New York. In the was passed. last House they had but four.

The Legislature of Vermont has refused by a vote of 125 to 58, to repeal their Personal Liberty bill. They are determined to nullify the constitution.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS .- Thanks to Senator Powell for a full set of the Congressional Globe for the last session of Congress, and other valuable documents.

At Keenon & Crutcher's, next door to Conery's Big Eigle, you can get any style of San Jose and Placerville. The statistics exhib Hat you may desire, and pay for it with bills | ited show its feasibility.] on any solvent bank, and at priecs to suit the day it be until Monday.

which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

To LAWYERS .- Our facilities for job printing tution are equal to any office in the West, and we are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the and the Senate adjourned at quarter past 12.

House.—Mr. Morris, of Lillinois, said it would blanks, &c., printed in the neatest styles and troduce a resolution concerning the perpetuity of at prices as low as they can be done anywhere. the American Union. Since then he had been

### COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec., 5, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Brummel et al. v Murray et al., Green; affirmed.
Commonwealth v Dudley, Mason; affirmed.
Commonwealth v Finn, Mason; affirmed.
Anderson v Fox, Mason; affirmed.
Rasor et al. v Hayes et al., McCracken; reversed s to Julia Rasor.

ORDERS.

Bell v Fleming et al. McLean; motion to dismiss

Yancey v Smith, Madison; death of appellant sug-W. R. Kinney, Esq., of Henderson, admitted Atorney in this Court.
Barker et al. v Gooch et al., Madison;
Watson v Lamb's heirs, Madison;
Jackson et al. v Lewis, et al., Madison—submitted

on briefs.

Commonwealth v Turner; motion to strike his name from the roll of Attorneys. Trial commenced and several witnesses were examined for the Commonwealth, and ease laid over until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860. CAUSES DECIDED

Commonwealth v Houghey, Kenton; affirmed. Yeaky's ex'r et al. v Eather et al., Crittenden; affirmed.
Tanner v Manifee et al., Nicholas; affirmed.
Luke et al. v Tibbatts et al. Campbeli; affirmed.
Hickman v Hornsby, Shelby; affirmed.

cd.
Lusk v Hopper et al. Garrard;
Green v Hackley et al., Garrard;
Elder v Stemmons, Garrard;
Smith et al. v Jackman, Garrard;
Ross v Ross, Garrard;
Samuel et al. v. Salter, Garrard—submitted on briefs.

Commonwealth v Turner, sundry witnesses examined and cause laid over till to-morrow. FRIDAY, Dec. 7. 1860.

B. B. Allphin et al. v Allphin et al., Kenton; affirmed.
B. F. Allphin et al. v Allphin et al., Kenton; af-

rmed.
Watson v Lamb's heirs, Madison; affirmed.
Cooksey v Gray et al., Lyon; affirmed.
Commonwealth v Stephenson, Carter; affirmed.
Tunstall et al. v Diggs, Madison; reversed on original appeal as to Riddle, and reversed on cross appeal of Diggs.
Commonwealth v Maney et al., Meade; opinion delivered, setting forth that appellees are not guilty.
The

ORDERS.

a delay case.
Commonwealth v Turner; several witnesses were examined and cause laid over for further hearing

XXXVITH CONGRESS - Second Ses-WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 -SENATE. -The Senate

A prayer was offered up.

Mr. Pugh appeared and took his seat.

The journal was read.

Mr. Hale moved that a number of volumes be ablished in relation to the Pacific Railroad, for Mr. Powell moved the reference of the Presi-

dent's message, so far as it relates to the present political affairs of the country, to a special com-Mr. Green offered a resolution for an inquiry in our paper to the insertion of the President's into the expediency of establishing an armed message entire. The whole country is interpolice force in the border States, slave and free, for maintaining a general peace, and the efficient execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The credentals of Senator Baker, of Oregon, were presented. Mr. Hale moved to reconsider the vote to print the president's Message, and made a speech attacking it as failing to look the secession move-

We clip the following from the Newcastle ment in the face.

Mr. Brown said: "If you of the North will ment in the face."

Mr. Brown said: "If you of the North will go the left, and vice go the right, we will go the left, and vice

Mr. Iverson—The States withdrawing dis-claim any further allegiance. We intend to go out of the Union before the 4th of March-peacea bly, if we can, torcibly, if we must. Five States would go out, and Arkansas and Louisiana will call Conventions so

Mr. Wigfall thought that the President would precipitate the measure he intends to avoid.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that his
State having been the first to adopt the Constitution, would be the last to do any act or counte nance any calculated or having a tendency to lead to a separation of the States. [Applause.]

House .- Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appro-priations for the payment of invalid and other pensions; also a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

The House, by 68 against 125, refused to lay on the table Mr. Grow's motion to reconsider the rote by which the committee on Agriculture's Homestead bill past last session referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then reconsidered the vote. The

bill was then brought up for action.

Mr. Grow did not desire to discuss this meas ure, the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past ten years. This bill avoids the prominent objections in President Buchanan's veto message. It does not propose to donate lands, but requires payment of \$10 for 160 acres. He might, it necessary, quote Jackson against Buchanan to show that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be a source of Federal revenue. He moved the previous question, under which operation the bill passed—132 against 76

After some debate on other matters, the House vent into committee and con idered the Military Academy bill, which, as well as the previous bill

The vote on the Homestead bill in that body was about the same as that on which the President vetoed it last session, the opposition thereto being from the Southern members, including those from the prospectively seceding States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. SENATE .- After prayer and the reading of the

Mr. Latham presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, praying for the establishment of a daily overland mail, which was laid over for the present.
[Note.—Mr. Latham's memorial provides for

carrying the entire letter mail by Pony Express and the residue of the mail to be divided between Mr. Butterfield and the daily route to run through Mr. Hale moved that when the Senate adjourn

Mr. Powell, according to notive given yes-terday, introduced a resolution that so much To Dress Well.—Persons who wish to of the President's message as relates to the present agreed and distracted condition of the countries of th dress comfortably and elegandly, should at-ways deal with a merchant who keeps the non slaveholding States, be referred to a special best quality and neatest styles of goods-with committee of thirteen Senate members, and that a man who knows when a garment fits, and how to suit and please the taste of his customers. Such a merchant can be found at No. 4, Masonic Temple, Louisville. M. B. its split to the protection and security of the property of the United States, and if so, to report it by bill, and that the said committee also be Swain has on hand a superb assortment of summer goods, from which a gentleman can amendments to the Constitution of the United supply his entire wardrobe in the most fash- States so as to insure a prompt and full protecionable style of the season, and at prices tion to the rights and property of citizens of every State and Territory, and insure the equal ity of the States, and insure the equal rights of the citizens aforesaid under the Federal Consti-

Laid on the table for the present. Mr. Bigler moved to adjourn which was carried, be remembered that on Tuesday he sought to incalled upon by various members and requested to

he would do so on Monday. Mr. Vallandigham, from the special committee appointed at the former se sion on the Senate bill abolishing the franking privilege, made a report thereon and proposed certain amendments Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to construe the meaning of

the words "minimum price of the public lands. Ms. Branch had hoped that such bills would be Barker et al. v Gooch et al., Madison; agreement withheld for the present, in order that Congress might consider a measure of more public impor

Mr. Cobb replied-He would for that purpose withdraw what he had offered, and everything he had left in the shape of bills, but until some conciliatory measure was offered, he would in other respects perform his duty.

Mr. Franch-I made no reflection on the gen tleman.

Mr. Cobb-I did not so understand you Mr. Cobb wished to know from Mr. Branch what was the meaning of minimum. John Cochrane rose to a question of order.

Minimum is a Latin word, and the business of Congre-s is required to be conducted in the ish language. [Laughter.] After further proceedings the bill passed. It provides that the word minimum be construed

ORDERS.
Yancey v Smith, Madison; revived in name of administrator by consent and appearance appelled entered and continued.
Elder v Stemmons, Garrard; cross appeal granted and agreement filed.
Hobbs et al. v. Ring et al. Lincoln; agreement provements, and in favor of the actual settlers, and

The Speaker appointed the following Special Committees under Mr. Boteler's resolution, to consider the questions connected with the present perilous condition of the country. Thos. Corwin, Chairman; Virginia, Milson; Mas sachusetts, Adams; North Carolina, Winslow; N. Y., Humphrey; S. C., Boyce; Pen sylvania, Campbell; Georgia, Love; Connecticut, Ferry; Maryland, Davis; R. I, Robinson, Delaware, Whitley; N. H., Tappan; New Jersey, Stratton, Kentucky, Bristow; Vermont, Morrill; Tenn. Nelson; Indiana, Dunn; Louisiana, Taylor; Mississippi, Davis; Illinois, Kellogg; Alabama, Hou-ton; Me., Morse; Missouri, Phelps; Arkansas, Rust; Michigan; (?); Florida, Hawkins; Texas, Hamilton; Wisconsin, Washburne; Iowa, Curtis; California, Burch; Minn., Windom; Oregon,

The Speaker desired to say the Parliamen-Watson v Carrington et al., Ballard; warning tary usage was to name on the committee the watson v Anderson, Knox; agreement filed. Aiken et al. v Woodring, Adair; death of appellant suggested, and rule vs. appellee for revivor.

Jones v Hatton, Garrard; plea and agreement filed. He had omitted to name Mr. Boteler at that gentleman's own request. He had endeavored to appoint the committee to the best of his judgment, and at the arrived to young some, No. 2, Pulaski; Hansell et al. v Patterson et al., Pulaski; Hansell et al. v Patterson et al., Pulaski; Teoter v Pierce's adm'r, Garrard; Slaaghter v Barnett, Laurel; motion to dismiss as a delay case. mover of the resolution under which the commitmittee to the best of his judgment, and at the earliest period, in view of the important business

Mr. Hawkins, of Fla., said: Last Tuesday I reasons I a kto be excused from serving on this bers as to whether it is voluntary or not for a member appointed on a committee to serve, and have been informed that be is compelled by the calamities, the great practical business interests

me from serving as a member of the committee If I am compelled by the rules or customs to As to the idea of getting up a committee with unanimity, peace, and in a union serving manner, I have been opposed to anything of that kind in the past and am now, believing

that the time for compromise has passed forever.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., said that he had heard, with a great deal of regret, his friend ask prayer, that the gray shadow of the dark wing of Dissolution has been extended over our House to the great and absorbing topic of controversy which enlists all thoughts and demands of every individual his best exertions and his purest emoover the country, that there is no reason why this House, representing the patriotism and wisdom of the country, should excuse the gentleman from Florida. I believe that from all parts of his State where the people are looking with soli-citude on passing events, and with anxious eyes, if the voice of his constituents could be heard, it would be in tones beseeching and appealing to their representatives to stand forward in this issue and stand the brunt of the controversy. He did not believe, with the gentleman, that it was important to the welfare of the country that there should be an unanimous report on the subject referred to the committee. God grant that it may be. [Applause in the gallery, accompanied by cries of "Order" on the floor.] God grant that it be stamped with the unanimity which patriotism demands. If this country is not to be saved-it patriotism is not sufficient to command this glorious result-it is due that the people of the United States should know it. It is due to the benighted portions of the country that the facts should be impressed on their minds and ignorence no longer be pleaded as an excuse for the acts which have brought us to this fear ful precipice. If we are not to have an unani mous report to save the country from the pangs and agony of Secession, let us know what demands are made by one section of the country from the other, and let us fel what is the pul sation of the country, and let us answer the examinatory inquisition which comes from every portion of the land—Watchman, what of the night? Clearly and conclusively, whether storms and madness rule the hour, whether there is a harbinger of peace, or whether there is one gleam of morning in which we may yet discern the stars and stripes floating from yonder dome. [These

remarks were greeted with applause. Mr. Garnett hastily rose, saying, I trust in our grave deliberations, the Chair will stop applause, whether on the floor or in the galleries. [He was met by hisses from the galleries.] I now move that the galleries be cleared. [Renewed hisses. Those disgraceful blackguards who violate the rules of the House and the decorum and dignity which are due to the Representatives of the peo-

ple should be forthwith expelled from the Hail. The Speaker said that he had no doubt that the suggestion of the gentleman from Virginia would be sufficient for a respectful auditory to ensure

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, appealed to Mr. Cochrane to refrain from further discussion on the

Mr. Cochrane resumed. I deprecate with all others, those testimonials, either of approbation or censure from the galleries or the floor of this House; yet an excuse might be found in the character of the theme before us, which appeals to the emotions and feelings of all, however humble they may be, in the Republic, but it is eminently proper that the rules of order be observed and the subject discussed with the gravity its nature demands, and that the American Congress, even in the pangs of dissolution, if it is to fall, should fall decently with its official robes gathered around it. I had not intended to even allude to the great principle which reposes at the base of this ques-It would be unwise and improper, but the allusions I have made were necessary that I might bring to the intelligence and heart of the gentleman from Florida considerations applicable to his own patriotic nature and consistency. which are as common, general, and catholic as is the great and glorious republic in which we live. appeal to him on the grounds of common hu manity. I appeal to him in the peril of a common country. I appeal to him by the memories of the past. I appeal to him by the prosperity and existence of the sovereign State of Florida,

to remain on the committee. If these appeals are to be ineffectual, I further

on his motion for that purpose.

Mr. Millson moved to adjourn.
Mr. Crawford appealed to Mr. Millson to withagain present it. He therefore gave notice that draw his motion, so that a vote might be taken, to see whether Hawkins would be forced to serve, it until every means had been employed to pre-He hoped others would ask to be excused from

> Mr. Hawkins declared that he was not acting from impulse, but from a conviction of twenty

> Messrs. Adrian and Underwood and others called him to order.

Mr. Adrian, amid confusion, said the committee ought to be settled to day. Mr. Adrian was called to order from the Southern side of the

The question to adjourn was carried—104 against 92. The House had previously decided that it should be till Monday.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 6. In response to a request of Nathan Tyler, Secretary Floyd has written a letter to the Enquirer, giving his views at length on the present state of affairs in the Union. The Enquirer has the fol-

lowing in regard to the letter:
Mr. Floyd's letter derives additional interest from the fact that he is a member of the Cabinet, from whose head has just emanated the most remarked and mischievous message ever sent by a

President to Congress. Speaking of slavery agitation, he says this agitional alienation which is about to find its natur Again, speaking of the right of States to se

cede, he says the States of the South have a right to secede, not only from the very nature of the federal compact, but by any expressed reservaentering into the Confederacy. Of the present darger, he says the great dan-

ger of the present crisis exist in the fact that in our country all political action is by a popula movement, and all popular movements during the period of angry excitement are, from the nature of things, ultra and extreme. The difficulty of mmodating the differences of the two sections while the present animosities continue, is, therealmost insurmountable. The election of Mr. Lincoln is the result of the ultra and violent popular feeling of the North against the South.

On disunion, he says, I am not for secession as long as any honorable effort can be made to preerve the Union on a constitutional basis, guaran eeing equality, justice, and protection to the negro property of the South. In regard to both sections he says, I believe, however, that the once try it pronounce it valuable. great material interests of the country demanded a reconciliation of the sections and the preserva-tion of the Union, and I rely upon the slow but certain, the silent but potential influences of this great agency to bring about the settlement of our present troubles. The main struggle of all should be to prevent a collision between the sections and most especially the shedding of the first drop of blood. If we can but succeed in averting these Yours truly.

rules of the House to serve unless excused, and of the country may, perchance, sooner or later that if he does not serve he subjects himself to bring about a reconstruction of the Union and something like rebuke or reprimend on the part restoration of harmony between the sections. Afof the House. Now, as long as I am a member ter this shall be done, who can doubt that a re-of this body I am anxious to respect all its rules, turning sense of confidence will be felt by the and am unwilling to draw upon myself rebuke or reprimand. I therefore ask the House to excuse and union will be restored. Mr. Floyd says that 25 years more of union and harmony will centrate the commercial power of the world in serve, I shall be a very unimportant, not an effi-cient member. I know I cannot act with all the England becomes as certain as was that of Alexandria and Venice and for the same cause stead of the first she becomes a third rate power. but let disunion take place, let civil war and discord distract this country and England well knows that the ships of the North must rot at their wharves, and the busy hum of the manufactories must cease forever. Then would England feel to be excused from serving on the committee. It has well been said here to-day, in the Chaplain's rival, secure in a commerce which no power could ever shake her in.

Mr. Floyd expresses his own opinion as follows: and country, and so deep is the gloom that we can scarcely discern one gleam of light to enable of England and of her tolerating evils not her us to transact the ordinary business of legislation. Once within the reach of her power, she Men's minds have been devoted for weeks past will fix upon us forever the very badge of inferirity which we are now ready to destroy the Union for. To sacrifice the interests of a class. tions and wisdom. It is of importance to this issue sand of her subjects in what she considers a laudthat the Republic should command the exertions able task, will constitute a very small obstacle in and efforts of all its citizens. I believe now, in her policy. It is a fatal error to suppose that the the midst of this crisis, with the perils impending interests of England would prompt her to foster the planting interests of the South. It is known that the Prince consort sat silently by and witnessed the deliberate insult of the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, by a British peer, before the congregated intelligence of all Christendom, simply be cau-e slavery existed in the United States is not an Englishman who does not in his heart abhor slavery, if he does not abhor the country where it exists. England will have margin enough to supply her wants in cotton Mr. Floyd deprecates the present state of affairs and favors a State Convention.

The Electors of Minnesota and Wisconsin met at the capitals of their respective States yesterday and cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. To-day the Speaker's warrants on the Treasury in favor of the pay of members of Congress were presented and refused for want of funds. They will be formally protested. The Treasury has already paid out two hundred thousand to members since the meeting of Congress.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6. The Electors of Ohio met yesterday at Columbus and cast their votes for Lincoln and Ham-

WASHINTON, Dec. 6. In the course of his speech yesterday Mr. Iver on, in the Senate, referring to the refusal of the Legislature, said and thought there is a clog in he way of the lone star of Texas, in the way of the Governor, who will not consent to call the Legislature; yet the public sentiment is so strong that even her Governor may be overriden, and if he will not yield to that public sentiment, some Texan Brutus may arise to rid this country of thi oary headed traitor [Great sensation | He urther said, referring to the probabilities of war, there will be no war, the North, governed by such far seeing statesmen as the Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, will see the futility of He concluded as follows: "War is inevitae. Let the South take care. Let the war Hampshire and all their myrmidons of abolitionism, in the language of the Hon. Representative rom Olno, Mr. Corwin, in regard to the Mexican

war, we will welcome them with 'bloody hands to hospitable graves.'" [Sensation.] COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5. During the discussion in the legislature yester day on establishing the ordinance bureau, Mr. Rhett said there had been for several years in Charleston 8 of the largest sized Paixhan guns, which might perhaps be used in taking the forts.

Mr. Marshall said the State had 582 infantry companies, 59 cavalry, 18 artillery and 62 rifle companies, making 121 battalions, 56 regiments, 14 brigades, and 5 divisions. Mr. McGowan said the total military force was

The House passed the bill to provide an armed military force without opposition. It authorizes the Governor to call into service 10,000 volunteers. It will be taken up in the Senate to mor-

The President's message is here. It does not create much remark. The people were prepared for the views expressed in relation to secession before hand, and are taking such steps as they deem necessary to meet whatever exigency may

The election of Governor it is believed will not take place till Monday.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6. John M. Botts has written a letter, which will soon appear, presenting his views as to the policy best calculated to preserve the Union. He sugappeal to those here representing a common country. I ask them, without any reflection on country. I ask them, Florida, but in pursuance of transon for any individual in the Northern States a duty to b performed, to negative the request having nullification laws on their statute books, that he be excused. Mr. Hawkins demanded the previous question law, and compelling any State refusing to surren der a fugitive slave to make full indemnity for such slave to his owner.

Secretary Floyd writes to the Enquirer, holding serve the Union. He favors a State convention. At the banquet last night strong speches were made in favor of the Union and generally favoring a convention of the border States. Mr. Botts opposed the right of secession, and advocated force of the laws could no be upheld without. This view was opposed by two speakers.

Augusta, ME., Dec. 5. The electoral college to day give the eight votes of Maine to Lincoln and Hamlin.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec, 5.

The electors met to-day. Four votes were cast for Lincoln and Hamlin and three for Douglas and Johnson. BOSTON, Dec. 5.

The electoral college met to day in the Senate Chamber, and gave the vote of Massachuseits to Lincoln and Hamlin. The electoral college of New Hampshire and Vermont also cast the votes of those States to day for Lincoln and

DR. S. A. WEAVER'S CERATE .- It is now about tation, which has been so long and wontonly per-sisted in by Northern men, has produced the secof it, the sales have now reached millions in the al result in the destruction of a Confederacy that same length of time. Now what is the reason was voluntary in its origin, and can only be perpetuated by the voluntary assent of its members. of this great increase of its use? Simply from the fact that there never has been an article that could be compared to it, for cuing many of that class of diseases which have always been said to be incurable. It has cured diseases after they have stood for years, and every other tried remedy tion on the part of some of them at the time of has failed. It has effected permanent cures. An other reason of its great success is from the fact that when one person uses it, he finds out what it will do, and tells it to his neighbors, and the use of one bottle is sure to make sale of hundreds of others. We have never puffed it, or tried to force it upon the public, but have left it to make its own way and establish its own repu ation, and it has so far done it, that in most places where it has been introduced, it has taken the place of all other Ointments and Salves. It is sold by medicine dealers generally.

> III is wonderful how soon a valuable remedy becomes known-Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters is used and recommended by the leading Physicians of the country, and all who

> DELPHOS, ALLEN Co., Ohio, July 26th, 1858. Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co .- Gentlemen: I have sold Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine commend them to the public as a medicine of decided merit in all cases of General Debility, Yours truly

J. W. HUNT, Druggist.

dec7 w2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MCOUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asth-MATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See nov24 w&t-w 6mins

Spring Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the best and most attractive dress goods, to a large assort-Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store, ment of Organdies, Barege, Pine-Apple, Barege-Anglais; Chene Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and medium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifteen flounces, in Grenadine, Barege-Anglais, Pine-Apple, and Organdie. Especial care has been used in the selection of Lace Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Embroideries, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description. The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can now be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER. MERCHANT TAILORS

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY., HAVE just imported a large and co ment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for genltemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fash-

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar louses in the West, and our terms as liberal. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank. jan23 tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescripion of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britian, to prevent counter-These Pills should not be taken by females during

the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain other time they are safe.

in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not con tain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to Full directions in the pamphlet around each pack-

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada. JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) N. B .- \$1,00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing

over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills. Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

age, which should be carefully preserved.

Dark, Glossy, and Luxuriant Hair! HOW! By using Heimstreet's Inimitable Restorative. Don't use anything else on your Head.

Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement. oct16 w&t-w3m Something New. BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!! TO MOTH-

Advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A. M. MILLS. jan26 w&t-wly The Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative restores gray hair to its original color, brings by hair upon hald heads, removes all dandruffs and sep20 w&t-wtf U. H. KEENE & CO. new hair upon bald heads, removes all dandruffs and itching, &c. See the advertisement containing certificates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averill and

jan17w&t-wlv

Strayed PROM her disconsolate master, a POINTER SLUT. liver color, with a few white hairs on her breast, one of her ears notched by briers in her zest to please her friends; with one of Pollard's mest elaborately wrought collars on her neck. A handsome reward will be paid for her return to this office.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexing-ton & Frankfort Railroads.

O<sup>N</sup> and after Monday, December 3, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

C leave Frankfort as follows:

Trains going West at 7:55, A. M., and 3:13 P. M.
Trains going East at 9:20, A. M., and 5:25. P. M.
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50 P. M.
The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio, and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South;

SAMUEL GILL. Superintendent.

dec6 w&t-wtf SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. KENTUCKY RIVER

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY COAL, and can fill orders promptly, by applying to me either at my Coal yard, or by letter. I also have the best Pittsburg and Pomeroy Coal to sell, at the lowest market price.

dec6 t-w\mathbf{m} S. BLACK.

COAL.

Notice IS hereby given, that bounty land warr ant No. 92,856 for 120 acres, issued July 10th, 1857, to John Parker, of Knox county, Ky., which was lost or stolen from the mail on its way from Washington city to Barbourville, Ky., that the warrantee has caused a caveat to be filed in the general Land office, and will apply to the Commissioner of Pensions tor a re-issue of said warrant.

JOHN PARKER, dec7 w6t By S. JACKSON, Attorney.

FRANKFORT, KY.,

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building.)

TENDERS his professional services to litigants and unity of the courts held in Frankfort, and especially to those having cases to attend to in the Court of Appeals and United States Court, or who may desire land titles investigated, or abstracts of any of the public records kept in any of the specified and titles investigated, or abstracts of any of the public records kept in any of the State offices at Frankfort.

He has permission to refer to Judge Duvall of the Frankfort.

He has permission to refer to Judge Duvall, of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Magoffin, and a number of other leading citizens of the State.

nov3 w&t-wly

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

N. E. Cor. Main and St. Clair sts. Frankfort, Ky. aug? w&t-w/m E. B. GETZ, Salesman.

LESLIE COMBS.

Cincinnati & Kentucky River Packet BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE.

GEORGE STIVERS, Master. EAVES Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 P. M., for Frankfort and Monday's Landing, and for oddford and Cogar's landings on Thursday at 4

deturning, leaves Frankfort, Wednesdays and ndays at 8 o'clock A. M. For Freight or passage apply on boardor to John C. Graham, Agent at Franklort.

Commonwealth copy.

nov17 w&t-wtf

JOHN W. VOORHIS, MERCHANT TAILOR, SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET

FRANKFORT, KY., HAS just received his large and extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

dso has on hand a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-man's entire wardrobe.

IF All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.



UR STOCK is unusually large, and well assorted comprising every article in the

BOOT & SHOE

line, of superior work and material.
Farmers and others wishing thick Boots and Brogans for negro wear, will find our stock of as good material, and as cheap as any in the town.

I.P. Call and satisfy yourselves of the fact, oct16 t-wtf

KEENON & CRUTCHER.

W. H. KEENE ..... EDW ARD HENSLEY. H. KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, AND CIGARS

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, Corner St. Clair and Wapping Streets, Frankfort, Ky. IFAll accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity of accounts.

AND

Bourbon Whisky. A large stock of all ages, from new to seven years Plantation Molasses. Golden Syrup. Sugar House Molasses: Java and Rio Coffee.

Loaf Sugar.
Preserving Sugar.
Soap.
Garden and Farm Seeds.
Candles.
Agricultural Implements: Lard Oil, Hams, Sides. Coal Oil. Crackers. Domestic Lique Flour & Meal, Prime Lard

Sardines, Fine Campagne. Brandies, Catawba, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Madeira, Port, Nails. ERS! TO MOTHERS!! Reflect, read, and act See Paint, Oil, Varnish, White Lead, and Turpentine. Cigars, &c., &c

FRESH OYSTERS.

Frankfort Agency of Stiles Celebrated "SS" OYSTERS.

WE have commenced receiving, and will be constantly supplied with the above celebrated Oysters, throughout the season.

sep20 w&t-wif W. H. KEENE & CO.

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Noctural and Diurnal Emissions, Nervous and General Debility, Impotence, and all Diseases arising from Solitary Habits, or Excescessive Indulgence.

LECTRICITY, as a curative agent in the treatment of a great variety of diseases, has long been known to possess rare and wonderful virtues; indeed so universal has this knowledge become that it would seem unnecessary to urge turther its claims to public favor, but owing to its diffusive properties and intensity of action, it has nover before been brought into general use in the treatment of the above diseases.

eases.

To Dr. Gates, of Louisville, Ky., is mankind indebted for having first made a practical application of this mysterious agent in the treatment of Seminal Diseases, who, after many years laborious research and experiment, finally succeeded in modifying and concentrating this subtle fluid, combining it with certain valuable medicinal agents, in the form of Pastels and Pills, in such a manner as to act locally and directly on the parts affected, and by their specific virtues imparts health and vigor so the debilitated organs.

when used as directed are warranted to give satisfaction. o. the money refunded.

LADIES in want of a safe and effectual remedy for Irregularities, Suppression of the Menses, or any diseases peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. GATES' ELECTRO GALVANIC PILLS; Price by mail, 81 and one stamp.

CAUTION.—The Pills should not be used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the consequence.

MR. JOHN WALTER,

(Of the Firm of R. Walter & Bro.. of Baltimore, Md.)

HAS opened the store at the corner of Main and St. Clair sts., for the sale of Ready-Made Clothing and Gent's Funishing Go: ds.

He has just received his stock for Fall and Winter, and invites all persons wishing to buy anything in his line to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep the finest and most fashionable goods in the city, which he guarantees to self at Eastern retail prices. Remember the Store.

N. E. Cor. Main and St. Clair sts.

N. E. Cor. Main and St. Clair sts.

N. E. Cor. Main and St. Clair sts.

Under the during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the consequence.

H. G. M. & Co. are agents for M. La Craux's recent properties. H. G. M. & Co. are agents for M. La Craux's recent properties of the consequence.

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H. G. M

TF Local Agents wanted in overy county through

### STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

YEOMAM OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

WE call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Ma-gistrates, and all others desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, PREMIUM LISTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Books, Pamp'llets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters, Letter-Heads, &c., &c.,

We have the greatest variety of wood and meta types of the latest styles, entirely new; STEAM POWER & CARD PRESSES,

fine paper and ink, of all kinds and colors, and employing the most experienced workmen, we are enabled to turn out all kinds of workin a style equal to any office in the West, and at prices as low as the same can be done in Louisville or Cincinnati.

17 Lawyers visiting Frankfort to attend any of the Courts, can have their briefs or business cards printed at the shortest notice.

17 Particular attention given to printing in inks of different colors. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address S. I. M. MAJOR & CO., Frankfort, Ky.

### NEW

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# LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA,

Including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa; and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the River Zambezi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the personal narrative of DAVID LIVINGSTONE, CL. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Historical Society of New York; Gold Medalist and Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Societies of London Paris, &c., &c. To which is added a Historical Sketch of Discoveries in Africa, Illustrated with fine Chromo-Lithographic Plates, Large 12mo. of 446 pages.

We have just published a New Edition of this great Work, ILLUSTRATED WITH VERY FINE

Chromo-Lithographic Plates,

Giving the coloring to life of the

SCENERY & WILD ANIMALS From Drawings made by

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DURING

Sixteen Years Wanderings

IN THE

### WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA!

This Magnificent Volume is gotten up in the most superior manner, on fine paper, bound in BEVELED BOARDS, and is altogether the most POPULAR AND SALABLE Book now published. Over

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Have already been sold, and the den New Edition is larger than ever before.

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### DEXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS!

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It PSample Copies sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of the Price, \$1 25.

Agents Wanted in every County in the United States.

Address. J. W. BRADLEY. Publisher.

48 North Fourth Street,

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aug31 w&t-w3m.

## DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

AND DISPATCH PATENT. The Inventor's Claims as acknowledged and protected by the Governments of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain; to all whom it may concern.

The statements of the several accounts in the contrivance of keeping accounts current, of whatever kind, description, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalents, the type being so arranged in form as to admit of being readily and quickly re-adjusted in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a change, by the lapse or time or the current of business transactions; so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any given date, an impression then taken from the type shall exhibit, in printed form, the true state of all the accounts so kept, accurately representing all the balances or conclusions, in accordance with the end or ends contemplated in keeping the record; rendering it, in commercial business, a balance sheet of the most compact and perfect character, the details of management being substantially as recited in specification, wherein it is shown, that the fact or facts to be recorded, may be represented by figures, symbols, dates, or numbers, used either separately or in combination, or by whatever else will indicate the fact or facts as desired; and furthermore, based on this primary invention, I also claim the device or contrivance of rendering or transmitting accounts in partial or full statements, when the statement or statements so sent are, thus, or substantially thus, kept in type, by the contrivances of my invention, be the medium of transmission what it may; but the particular mode of rendering accounts by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Apron Movement, Reel, and Cutter stamp, I claim in the broadest and fullest sense; and also the machine itself, embracing all its forms and modes of operating, as indicated in describing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or as propelled by machinery. And in connection with these specific claims, and based upon them, I also claim all other means and appliances substantially the same as those herein claimed or intended to be claimed. With the

to his Agent and Attorney.

John J. Haines, London, England.

MP To "Lex." who in the Montreal Gazette of 1st
February, 1860, pronounces the "idea" of keeping accounts current "in typo," a gross absurdity," thanks
are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that
this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented
in the domain of keeping accounts. His claims
hinder no operation therein into which this grossabsurdity is not piratically smuggled in any manner;
neither bodily hor partially; neither directly nor indirectly, neither explicitly nor symbolically; this
ground his claims cover, and nothing more; the absolute monopoly of this absurdity and nothing else,
is all he asks as his claims, rationally read, attest.

OFFICIAL.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Departmen W HEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES WILLIAMS, who killed and murdered one Daniel B. Calvert, on the 2d day of March, 1858, in the County of Caldwell, has fied from justice, and is now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Humdred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the jailer of Caldwell county, within one year from the date hereof.

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

Giving Health and Vigorto the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek.

reward of \*\*WO Filling red and Filly 301lars for the apprehension of said Williams, and his
delivery to the jailer of Caldwell county, within one
year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
{L.S. | hand and caused the seal of the Commonliberty was the beaffixed. Done at Frankfort this
15th day of Nov. A. D. 1860, and in the
69th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor:
By MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.\*

James Williams is about 6 feet in height; weighs about 150 pounds; very straight and well-formed; very dark-skinned; dark, straight bair, and very keen, piercing black eyes; general expression of countenance bad; rather grim and austere in his manners; talks very little; rather dissipated in his habits, but never drinks to excess; about 26 years of age. He usually goes well dressed, and presents a genteel appearance in his manners and address. He is now in Texas, and was heard from in Texas only a few weeks ago.

Proclamation by the Governor.

S200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
ISAAC HALL, and HERY KING, who were confined in the jail of Montgomery county, under the
charge of felony, have escaped from saidjail, and are
now going at large. now going at large. Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor

of the Commonwealth, of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars each a reward of One Hundred Bollars each, for the apprehension of the said Isaac Hall and Henry King, and their delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

nov17 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

Executive Department.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me by J. B. Anderson, Esq., the Commissioner appointed by me to count the money in the Deposit Bank of Owensboro, Daviess county, paid in as stock and to take the oath of the President and Directors of said Bank that the same has been paid in as capital stock bona fide, that he has counted the same, and Five Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock has been paid in by individuals, &c., as required by the charter, and the President and Directors made oath that the same was paid in bona fide as capital stock.

stock.

Know, therefore, that I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by virtue of the power in me vested by the law chartering the Deposit Bank of Owensboro, Daviess county, approved March 5th, 1860, do proclaim and declare the said Bank is authorized to commence operations and do business under the charter and all laws pertaining to the same.

business under the charter and the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set in testimony whereof, I have hereunto set in the large in the common in the large in the common wealth.

B. MAGOFFIN,

By the Governor.
THOS. B. MONROE. JR., Secretary of State,
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.
oet27 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that LEROY D. KING, who did, on the 25th day of September last, kill and murder James Lackey, in the county of Madison, has fled from justice, and is ow going at large: Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor

of Two Hundred and Fifty D 1reward of Two Hundred and Fifty D 1.

Iars, for the apprehension of said King, and his delivery to the Jailer of Madison county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my L.s. hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2'th day of Oct., A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

By MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Leroy D. King, formerly of North Carolina, is about six feet high; rather thin in flesh; will weigh about 145 pounds; red complexion; whiskers scattering about his face. He writes a poor hand; will always laugh when talked to; rather dark, sandy-colored hair.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that Thomas Evans, convicted at the October term, 1860, of the Circuit Court for Franklin county, of the crime of murder, did on the 14th instant, escape from the jail of said county and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth do bereby after a of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Five Handred Bollars for the ap-vehension of the said Thomas Evans, and his deliv-ry to the jailer of Franklin county within one year rom the date hereof.

from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1860, and sin the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Tho. B. Monroe. Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description. The fugitive. Thomas Evans, is some twenty-one or two years of age; five feet ten or eleven inches high, and inclined to be a little stoop-shouldered; has light hair; is of a light complexion; has blue eyes, and has a vertical sear, near an inch in length, on the left eyebrow, near the uter end thereof; and weighs about one hundred and seventy or eighty pounds; is, upon the whole, rather good looking. He is slow of speech, of rather an effeminate and fine voice.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that ALEXANDER WARRD, and the Mercer Circuit Court by change of venue from Fayette County Court, for the murder of Benj. C. Blincoe, has escaped from the Mercer county fail, and is now going at large!

Now, therefore, I. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the pprehension of said Warren and his delivery to he Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my L.S. hand and caused the seal of the Common-wealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

THO. B. MONROE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description.—Warren is a man about 55 years of age; gray hair and eyes; about 5 feet 11 inches nigh; of delicate appearance; and has a sear upon its neck at the windpipe, the result of attempted uicide. He formerly lived in the county of Madison. sep15 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.)

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
an aggravated felony was committed by one
GEORGE CON upon the person of Wm. H. Rutledge,
on the 18th day of January, 1860, in the county of
Jefferson, that the said Conn has since fled from justice and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer
a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for eward of Three Hundred Dollars, for

the apprehension of said George Conn, and his delivery to the Jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my thank and caused the seal of the Commonth wealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1850, and the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.
Tho. B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State.

sep8 w&t-w3m

Description .- George Conn is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; black hair; round face, somewhat freckled; black eyes; weighs about 150 pounds; some 22 years old, and much addicted to the use of ardent

Wall Paper and Pocket Cutlery. NEW supplies just received.

S. C. BULL.
Bookseller. sep29 t-wtf

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

Proclamation by the Governor. HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel Dr., y, Weaknesses, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudences in Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

Giving Health and Vigorto the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilistated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition

to Exertion, Loss of Powers, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite; with Dyspeptie Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Counterance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the eyes,
with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread than fear for themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation but a hurried transition from one question

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power, FATUITY, AND EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity AND Consumption? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by Consumptions, hear ample testimony to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums, the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute. Neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With wordul measures wan despair, Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

"With woeful measures wan despair, Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled." Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be need by the year of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing aliments, the Fluid Extract Buchu will care you. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quaek Nostrums and Quaek Doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering. Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this Popular and Specific Remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge, and care devoted in 'rs combination. See Professor Dewess' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works on Medicine.

The mass of Voluntary Testimony in possession of the Proprietor vouching its virtues and curative powers is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

"Personally appeared before me, an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious Drug, but are purely vegetable.

Drug, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. B. HIBBERD, Alderman."

Price \$1 per Bottle, or Six for \$5, De-livered to any Address.

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certifi-cates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen, and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical & Analytical Chemist,
No. 52 South 10th Street, below Chestnut, Assembly
Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be had of all Druggists and Dealers
throughout the United States, Canadas, and British

IN BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other!

CURES GUARANTEED.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high characterin almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearl, every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

COST VENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without iolence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive or the bowels costive.

within two days.

FEVER'S of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure RHELINATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

bints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthing the kidneys and bladder; they operate most elightfully on these important organs, and hence ave ever been found a certain remedy for the worst asses of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatives adhere.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor,

235 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Agents for Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by W. H. AVER-ILL, and all druggists.

jan18 w&t-wly

tures adhere.
SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETER-ATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will

PILES .-- The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—GENERAL DEBLITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, and DISEASES OF FEMALES—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: KIRGS EVIL, and SCROPULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MEHCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired bythein judicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla,
Prepared and sold by
W. B. MOFFAT.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. LIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COM-

FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young lades, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the North, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicity our patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on Monday, September 39 1860, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks.

Drawing and Water Colors, each.....

9 9 9 9 9 9 DR. HOOFLAND'S

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC COR-BIAL,

THE great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

them worths.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant.—It will cure without fail, the most severe and long-standing

Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption.
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever

Confirmed Consumption. A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHCA proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

all our agents.

CAUTION.—Beware of a spurious article called Hoofland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hoofland's Genuine Bitters, manufactured by C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia. None Genuine without the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold in Lagrange by Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, and all druggists.

### SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR NEVER DEBILITATES.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a standard medicine known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years, who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used insuch quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your own judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspesja, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimopy in its fayor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. -ALSO,-SANFORD'S

CATHARTIC PILLS, COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any Climate. the family Cathartic, Pill, is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

induced me to place them within the reach of all..

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels. The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a creeping sensation of cold over the body. Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

PRICE 3 DIMES.
The LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

HOWARD ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Dis-tressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of t e Sexual Organs.

M EDICAL ADVICE given gratis by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a de-N Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Diepensary, sent to the afflicted in scaled letter envelops, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable. charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting

WOODFORD LAND FOR SALE

Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Nint Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Director EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President. Geo. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

THIS land is situated about 4 miles from Ver-sailles, near Greer's Creek Church, between Shryock's Ferry turnpike road and White's Landing IT CONTAINS 173 3-4 ACRES;

100 or more in cultivation, the remainder in pasture. We will sell upon the easiest terms, and will give ample time.

Any one wishing to purchase can see the land by calling upon Harrison Rowland, (who lives near the place.) or W. B. Holeman, Frankfort. Ky.

FOR TERMS, apply to either of these gentlemen. SOL. P. McCURDY, Weston, Mo.

T. Louisville Weekly Journal, Lexington Statesman, and Woodford Pennant copy each to amount of \$5, and charge this office.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

IF CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper. paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufac-Findery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law oct28 w&t-wtf

REMOVAL. To BIN has removed his stock of Groceries to his new house on Lewis street, opposite C. G. Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his old oustomers and as many new ones as wish to patronize

Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of ancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm.

MARY M. GRAVES.
NELLIE A. YEAW.
ILP For particulars inquire of us at the Capital Hotel.

Both Transport of the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild be seen as an everything usually kept in a well stocked grocery establishment, which he proposes to sell sections any other house in the city. L. TOBIN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

IT is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be in the reach of all. As a sure preventive and cure of

Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochrondria, Night Sweats, Langor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses

and Irregularities, There is Nothing its Equal.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general erangement of the Urinary organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from diamatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, followed attacked.

and FEVER, but prevent all attacks at once, if already attacked.

TRAYELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevents any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevent costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Ladies not accustomed to much out of door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief; taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect case and safety.

There is no mistake about it! THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!

Mothers Try It!! And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands; for while the former from false delicacy go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too would tratel in the same downward path, until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal, for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIALAND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should always be on hand in time of need.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Is too well-known for us to recount its wonderful effects in restoring Gray Hair to its original color, and pr ducing New Hair on bald heads.

We could refer to thousand of living witnesses, to be found in every city and village in the Union, but our space will not admit. We need do no more than assure the people its quality is as good as ever, and that it may be relied on a the only harmless article in the market for Restoring the Gray and Bald.

The Restorative Cardial and Hair Restorative are The Restorative Cordial and Hair Restorative are for sale by O. J. WOOD & CO., 444 Broadway. N.Y., 114 Market street, St. Louis and by all druggists.
Sold by W. H. AVERILL and all the druggists in Frankfort, Kentucky.
sep20 w&t-w3m.



DR. EATON'S. INFANTILE CURDIAL

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening it sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself a the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhea, Dysentery Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind. Cold in the Head and Croup, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic, it used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you value the life and healt of your children, and wish to save them from those and and blighting consequences which are certain tresult from the use of narcotics of which other mendies for Infantile Complaints are composed, takenone but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you carely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot in jure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Fu directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only head of the company caches and the prepared only head of the company caches and the prepared only head of the company caches and the prepared only head of the company caches and the prepared only head of the company caches and the prepared only head of the company caches and the prepared only head of the company caches and the prepared only head of the company caches and the company caches and the prepared only head of the company caches and the company cac

directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by CHURCH & DUPONT,



Healthy human Blood upon being

Price of Blood Food \$1 per bottle.
Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Agents for Blood
Food, Infantile Cordial. Sold by W. H. AVERILL
and J. M. MILLS, and all Druggists in the city and

# And by all respectable Druggists throughout the pountry. WORMS.

THE season is at hand when these scourges of childhood begin to become both troublesome and dangerous. Dr. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is a remedy alike pleasant and effectual for the evil. There is not the least difficulty in getting children to take the medicine. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and will be eaten with avidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels more worms effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child. It can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere. DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Louisville,

DR. G. R. BOND'S FRENCH PRE-VENTIVES. THIS article enables those whose health or circumstances do not permit an increase of family, to regulate or limit the number of their offspring without injuring the constitution. It is the only safe and sure preventative against Pregnancy and Disease. The above article can be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, two for \$1 and \$5 per dozen.

DR. G. W. BOND'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. These Pills are the only medicine married or single These Pills are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for the immediate removal of Obstructions, irregularities, etc. They should not be used during Pregnancy. Price \$2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent by mail.

The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Scientific treatment, a quick cure and moderate charge guaranteed.

GEORGE R. BOND. M. D., Office, corner Grand and Orchard streets, over the Shoe Store. Entrance No. 65 Orchard street, N. Y. Established in 1832.

may 13 w1y

Lots for Sale

fort.





BEFORE TAKING THE AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIB.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED

# REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest Chemists of the age. by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems published by accomplished quacks to the suffering. Dr. Wright, well knowing the deception practised upon the uninitiated, felt it his duty at once to have this Elixir tested by the whole Medical Faculty, who, without even one dissenting voice, have given in their adherence to its perfect and undivided control over the whole physical man when his frame has been reduced, and when all other medicines known to the Pharmacopoeia have been tried in vain. Long thought, years of patient investigation, and a nil desprandum determination, have crowned the Doctor's efforts, and he now offers the Elixir to suffering humanity as the only thing that can cure the following diseases—namely:

GENERAL DEBILITY

GENERAL DEBILITY,
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION,
DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD,
IMBECILITY,
CONFUSED IDEAS,
HYSTERIA,
GENERAL IRRITABILITY,
RESTLESSNESS AND SLEEPLESSNESS AT
NIGHT.

NIGHT.

ABSENCE OF MUSCULAR EFFICIENCY,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
DYSPEPSIA,
EMACIATION,
LOWSPIRITS,
DISORGANIZATIOM OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and
debilitated state of the system.

As a Stimulant,

It is quite different from alcoholic preparations. It is not subject to reactions in any shape; it continues to exert its influence, gradually and efficiently, as long as the least necessity exists for its presence.

As a Female Medicine, It is equally powerfu and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than all the other medicines which for years have flooded the market, and which are only iniurious, in place of assisting or renovating the constitution; for a very good reason too, that they are only made from the effusions of minds ignorant of the Medical profession altogether.

No Minerals!

Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character on the fact, that no minerals whatever form the least component parts of the ingredients in his Rejuvenating Elixir—well knowing what ruin has been entailed on the community by opium and mercury.

mercury.
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